

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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Du Pont Gets Casale and Liljenroth Patents

Obtains American Rights from Electric Bond & Share Interests—Now Owns Claude and Casale Ammonia Processes—Liljenroth Process is for Manufacture of Phosphoric Acid, Phosphates

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Wilmington, Del. June 1—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have obtained control of the American rights for production of ammonia by the Casale process. These rights were formerly owned by the Electric Bond & Share interests of New York who have operated a plant using this process at Niagara Falls, N. Y., under a subsidiary company, the Niagara Ammonia Co. The original patents are owned by Ammonia Casale Societe Anonyme, of Basle, Switzerland.

Acquisition of the right to the Casale process gives the du Pont Company control of two important processes for ammonia production, as through a subsidiary company, Lazote, Inc., a large plant is already being operated producing ammonia by the Claude process—a method developed in France. Both of these processes employ high temperatures and pressures. The Casale process, which was developed by an Italian engineer, the late Luigi Casale, is now being operated on a large scale in Italy, France, Belgium and Japan.

The du Pont Company has also secured the American rights to the Liljenroth process. These rights were also owned by the Electric Bond & Share interests. This process is for the manufacture of phosphoric acid from phosphate rock, and with ammonia as a by-product, ammonium phosphate will be the resultant product. Thus du Pont will be in position to manufacture a very desirable fertilizer that will bring both nitrogen and phosphates to the soil.

It will be remembered that production of ammonia was to have

ceased at Niagara Falls by the Niagara Ammonia Co., a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share interests, on March 1, 1927, it being stated by officials of the company that a profit could not be realized in the present ammonia market. The Electric Bond & Share interests stated at that time that they were interested solely in the sale of power and manufactured ammonia only because it presented a power outlet. When the price of ammonia went to 10c per pound, the manufacture of ammonia at that plant no longer showed a profit on the power expended, and a closing of the plant was announced.

An unusual item in the import trade of New Orleans was the recent arrival of a cargo of whale guano received from South Georgia, a dependency of Falkland Islands. Apart from selling on a small scale at South Georgia, whaling is the sole industry, and is restricted to Sept. 16 and May 31, and the sealing season to Oct. 31.

According to the French press, a Swedish company, (Stockholms Superfosfatfabriksaktiebolag) which is primarily a manufacturer of superphosphates, but also produces cyanimide, has been given a contract by the Government to erect a cyanamide plant in Russia with capacity of 30,000 metric tons.

Stauffer Chemical Co., San Francisco, will move its plant at Los Gatos, Cal. to South San Francisco, Cal.

Thies Dyeing and Processing Co., Belmont, N. C., will build a dyeing and bleaching mill, 218 x 143 feet, one and two stories.

INVEST MILLIONS IN RAYON PLANTS

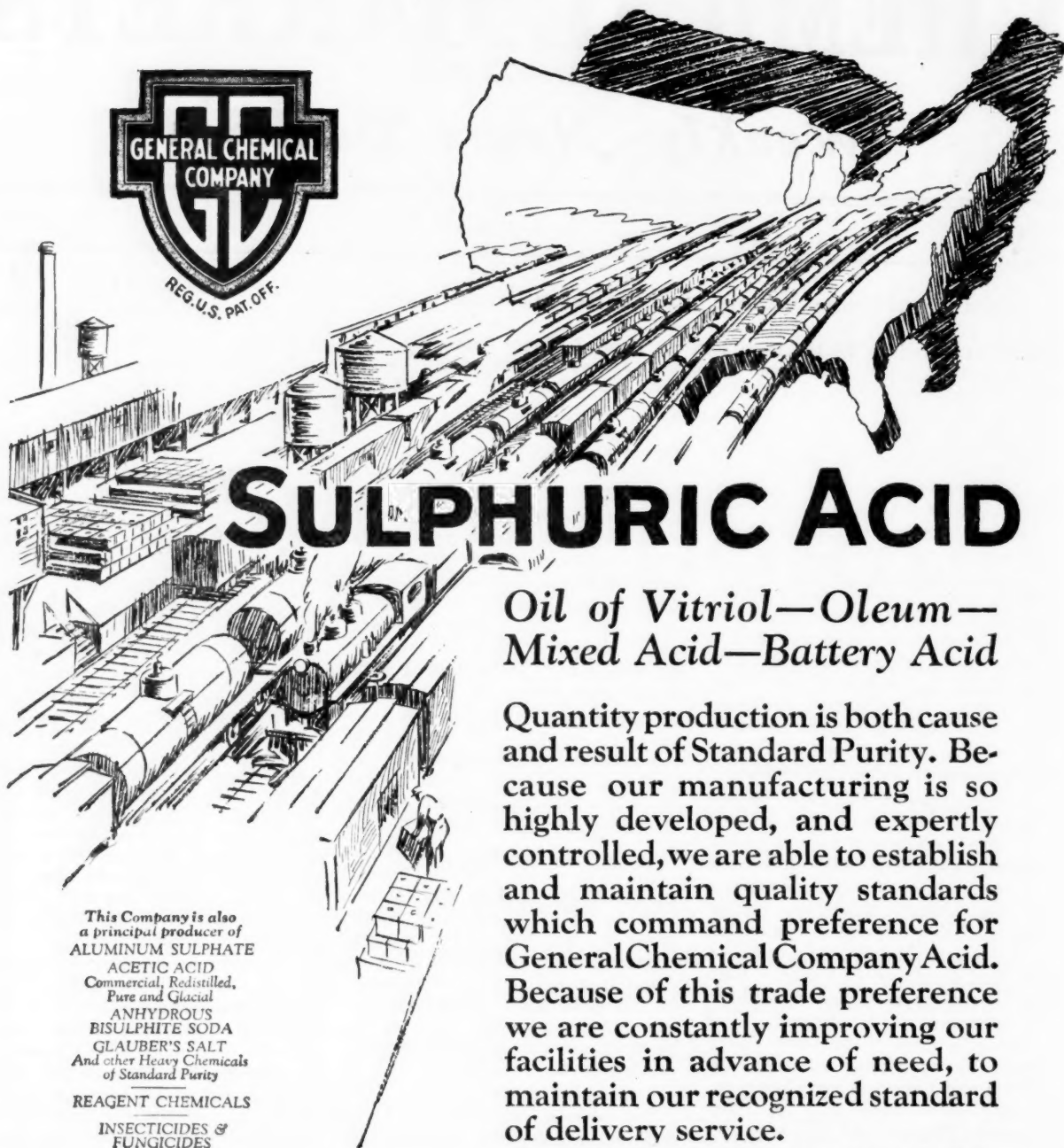
American Glanzstoff Corp. will build a \$50,000,000 rayon plant near Johnson City, Tenn., and one mile from plant of Bemberg Corp. One unit employing 4,000 persons will be built at once.

Bemberg's second unit is under way and when the five units are completed it will employ 10,000. Glanzstoff announces steady expansion with an ultimate employment of 20,000 within eight years if market conditions hold up. Gloria is expanding rapidly, as are the other mills and plants, so that within eight years, if the plans are maintained there will be in these plants alone employment for approximately 35,000.

Almost unlimited millions are behind the two big artificial silk operations. The members of the interlocking boards of directors of the two plants, who have made two visits recently, include Dr. F. Bleuthgen, director and dean of the board of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken, Elberfeld, Germany; Dr. W. Springorum, another director of the same organization; Dr. C. Benrath, chairman of the board of I. P. Bemberg, Ltd. of Barmen, Germany, and a member of the board of the Glanzstoff. These three men are regarded as international leaders in the artificial silk field. The companies they control have a total capitalization of more than \$1,000,000,000.

The difference between the Bemberg and Glanzstoff companies is this: The Bemberg companies manufacture Bemberg yarn, an artificial silk, using cotton linters as the base. The yarn is very fine and is really a silk, made by an artificial process; the Glanzstoff company manufactures commercial rayon, or imitation silk, using wood pulp as a base.

Barrett Co., New York, will erect a plant at South San Francisco.



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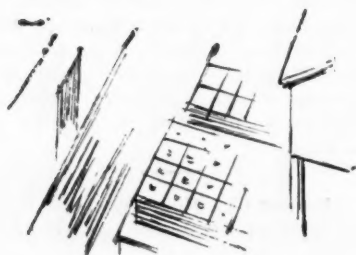
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THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL



Government Tests 1,000 Weevil Poisons

More pleasing Taste Given with Essential Oils Fails to Attract—Poisoning by Gas Unsuccessful—Only Five Poisons Show Commercial Possibilities—They Are Sodium Fluosilicate, Barium Fluosilicate, a Special Calcium Arsenate, Barium Fluoride and Cryolite

More than 1,000 possible poisons and poisonous mixtures have been tested against 150,000 boll weevils, according to a progress report by H. W. Walker and J. E. Mills of the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., made public by American Chemical Society.

Calcium arsenate was used as a standard, and controls using unpoisoned cotton were run in all cases. Sixty-two compounds were found which equaled or surpassed calcium arsenate in deadly effects. Twenty-two of these caused little or no plant injury. Only five, however, seem to offer commercial possibilities. They are sodium fluosilicate, barium fluosilicate, a special calcium arsenate, barium fluoride, and cryolite. Forty of the compounds were definitely harmful to the cotton. No substances were found which definitely attracted or repelled the boll weevil or which irritated it sufficiently to make it fly.

"It was thought," the report says, "that if calcium arsenate could be made more pleasing to the weevil's taste the weevil might ingest more of the poison, thus increasing the effectiveness of the calcium arsenate. Accordingly, about 0.25 per cent of various essential oils and some few other chemicals, respectively, were added to calcium arsenate. While there are some indication that such small amounts of aniline and one or two other substances added to calcium arsenate were each more effective than the calcium arsenate alone, no conclusive results were obtained.

"When the most powerful known irritants to man were tried against the weevil in the hope they might make it fly, they caused practically

no signs of irritation or excitement.

While some few other substances less irritating to man did seem to increase the weevil's activity under the conditions of test, in no case was the increased activity sufficient to be considered of economic importance. None of the substances tested was successful in making the weevil fly."

There is little hope of poisoning the boll weevil in the field by the use of volatile gases, the report saying:

"Weevils seemed to stand concentrations of gas entirely out of line with the known poisonous effect of the gas used. Suspecting that this was due to the ability of the weevil to live without breathing the gas, weevils were found to survive after about seventeen hours' exposure in pure carbon dioxide and hydrogen, respectively, and four out of seven weevils recovered after approximately seventeen hours' submersion in water.

"This confirmed the view that weevils can live some time without breathing oxygen and, therefore low concentrations of gas were used in an endeavor to poison the weevil without causing it to suspend animation or to stop breathing. It was found that the boll weevil could be killed by a relatively small concentration of poisonous gas on longer exposures.

"In the field it would be practically impossible to maintain low concentrations of volatile gas for long periods of time, and there is little hope of poisoning the boll weevil by the use of volatile gases as such."

Although analyses on thousands of weevils were made, the amount of arsenic necessary to kill a boll weevil still remains uncertain, but the best estimate, the investigators suggested, is 0.00013 milligram. It was estimated that a boll weevil breathes 0.33 centimeters of air an hour, that its average weight is 15.0 milligrams and that it drinks 0.02 centimeters water daily.

"Unfavorable weather and crop conditions made it impossible to make trustworthy comparisons of the relative effectiveness of the fluosilicates, the special calcium arsenate, and commercial calcium ar-

senate from the one-acre plot tests made," the report continues:

"All these materials showed definite weevil control and there was no plant injury apparent on field action in any case. It is hoped to establish the relative effectiveness of these materials during the present year."

Extensive experiments were carried out with some of the more soluble poisons, such as arsenic trioxide adsorbed on various absorbents. Coal dust proved to be the best absorbent tried, and even as low as one per cent of arsenic trioxide absorbed on coal dust gave a very definite toxicity to the weevil and was not toxic to the cotton plant.

None of the soluble poisons thus tried was, however, so effective as calcium arsenate when percentages were used that did not injure the plant. It is possible, it is pointed out, that such absorbed soluble poisons might find a use against certain leaf-feeding insects.

"In 1924 it was suspected that the weevil did not obtain the bulk of its poison through feeding or drinking the poisoned dew," the report says, "but by more or less accidentally picking up the particles of dust on its moist snout and subsequently ingesting the same.

"The fact that this occurs was proved experimentally by allowing weevils to remain on filter paper dusted with calcium arsenate and comparing the mortality with that of weevils allowed to feed on cotton dusted with calcium arsenate.

"A control consisting of weevils on undusted filter paper was run. The mortalities of the two dust tests were very nearly equal. It was independently proved that weevils were poisoned after walking across a glass plate dusted with calcium arsenate. There is no doubt that the weevil is also poisoned to some extent by drinking poisoned dew."

The tests described in the report began in 1924 and were carried out in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Alabama. Seventeen thousand weevils were put in cold storage at the Georgia Experiment Station to be used as needed. The materials and mixtures tested were made largely at Edgewood Arsenal, where cotton for preliminary toxicity tests are now grown in greenhouses. Clemson College, South Carolina, cooperated in the experiments.

(Continued on Page 834)

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In Defense of Flexible Tariff

Department of Justice Contends In Brief Filed in Supreme Court That Power Is Not Delegated, But President Acts as Agent to Carry Out Instructions of Congress — No Constitutional Question Presented, Says Attorney General, Nor Does the Act Levy a Tax for Trade Advantage — Barium Dioxide Involved.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C.—Department of Justice has filed in the U. S. Supreme Court a brief in opposition to the petition filed by J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of United States Court of Customs Appeals involving the validity of the flexible tariff provisions of the present tariff law giving the President power to vary tariffs to meet differences ascertained by him in costs of production at home and abroad. The contention of the petitioner is that this provision of the tariff authorizing the President to vary tariffs to meet differences in cost of production at home and abroad is unconstitutional as a delegation of legislative authority. The controversy arose in this case over an importation of barium dioxide under the present tariff law, which was entered for duty at four cents a pound. The Collector of Customs, however, levied duty at the rate of six cents per pound by virtue of a proclamation of the President issued in accordance with the provisions of the tariff law.

Department of Justice contends that the provision of the tariff law does not delegate to the President the power to tax. "What the President is required to do is simply in execution of the Act of Congress. He is merely the agent of the law-making department to ascertain the facts prescribed by Congress and declare the event upon which its expressed will is to take effect. The statute invests the President with no discretion or judgment in proclaiming the duty, but authorizes him to proclaim only the duty shown by a prescribed 'state of things' or as shown by certain ascertained 'facts' legislatively prescribed." Decisions of the Supreme Court are cited in support of the contention which the brief makes, namely, that "in the light of these authorities the case does not present a constitutional question differing in principle from that already decided several times by this court."

The brief continues: "The contention of the petitioner that it appears on the face of the statute that it provides for a levy for trade advantage to particular citizens,

and is, therefore, not a tax levied for the 'common defense and general welfare', is without merit. It might be contended with equal reason that every dutiable provision in a protective tariff act is designed to provide a levy for the trade advantage of a particular citizen or group of citizens. It is a matter of public history that many of our tariff acts, including the present one, have been affirmed on the underlying policy of protection."

Bleaching compounds valued at \$17,528,166 were manufactured in the United States in 1925, an increase of 4.8 per cent compared with \$16,729,233 for 1923. The items in the total for 1925 were: Chlorine, 104,960,186 pounds, valued at \$4,236,307; calcium hypochlorite, 105,438 tons, \$3,964,604; sodium hypochlorite, \$1,877,257; hydrogen peroxide, 27,160,730 pounds, \$1,880,943; other peroxide bleaches, 7,534,890 pounds, \$1,461,200; bisulphites of calcium and sodium, 12,599 tons, \$612,908; sulfur dioxide, 8,968,453 pounds, \$638,175, and other sulfur bleaches, \$2,856,772.

W. Harry Walmsley, superintendent of the syrup and sugar plant of A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, Ill., and Miss Alice Virginia White were married May 14 in Iliopolis, Ill. They will be home June 1 at 1460 West Riverview ave. Mr. Walmsley has been with the Staley company seven years as private secretary to the general superintendent.

H. A. Geauque, Knox college, Galesburg, has been elected president Iowa-Illinois section, American Chemical Society. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Frank C. Whitmore, Northwestern University, Chicago, chemical department, A. E. Anderson, Moline Water Works was elected vice-president, H. G. Goldsmith, Davenport, Ia. Gas Plant, secretary-treasurer.

Sherwin-Williams Co., of Canada has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common and 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable June 30 on stock of record June 15.

PAINT ADVERTISING

Paint and varnish advertising and sales managers are now organized under one association, known as Paint and Varnish Advertising and Sales Managers' Conference, following a consolidation of these groups at the sixth annual meeting at Chicago recently. The meeting was attended by about 125 members. The following officers were elected for the 1928 sessions: Chairman, Granville M. Breinig, Breinig Bros., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.; vice-chairman, William Knust, advertising manager, National Lead Co., New York; secretary, William R. McComb, business manager of "Save the Surface" campaign.

The program included the following talks: "What Can an Advertising Agency Do for a Client?" Herman Groth, William H. Rankin Co., Inc., Chicago; "Through What Appeal Should Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Advertise to Women?" Mrs. Hazel Adler, president, Taylor System of Color Harmony and associate editor, "Needlecraft Magazine," New York; "What the Dealers Want in Sales Helps from the Paint and Varnish Manufacturer," Carl V. Haecker, Burke Hardware Co., Waukegan, Ill. Willard E. Maston, director of sales, Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Chicago, led a discussion on "Are There Too Many Salesmen?"

Midland Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Dubuque, Ia., has filed renewed and amended articles of incorporation, fixing its capital at \$200,000, divided into shares of \$100 par. L. O. Hillyard is president of the company; C. L. Hillyard, vice-president, W. J. Drewelow, secretary-treasurer. The firm will deal in and manufacture oils, oil products, soaps, paper and paper products and compounds.

Canadian scientists are investigating the possibility of manufacturing a substitute for gasoline from waste in sulfite mills, which in the manufacture of sulfite pulp for the newsprint are wasting liquor that is a potential source of alcohol. At a meeting of National Research Council in Ottawa, Ont., May 24, it was recommended that alcohol research should be undertaken.

Manganese has been discovered in the Waterberg district of the Transvaal. The very large body of ore is fully as rich as that found in the Posmasburg district, says New York News Bureau.

[Markets & Prices]

TIN SALTS TAKE GENERAL DECLINE

Denatured Alcohol Remains Strong—Copper Sulphate Interesting—Light Oil Distillates Unchanged—Intermediates Fair

Advanced	
Chinawood Oil, spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	
Chinawood Oil, Coast, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	
Linseed Oil, spot, 0.2c lb.	
Declined	
Castor Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Tin Bichloride $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Perilla Oil, spot, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Tin crystals $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Olive Oil, Foots, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Tin tetrachloride $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Tin metal Straits 1c lb.	

An announcement of a decline in the price of tin salts was the only feature in the industrial chemical market, which passed an uninteresting week. The downward turn of tin resulted in a general decline of tin salts of $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 1c lb. Denatured alcohol sustained the same firmness as has characterized it in the past. Copper sulfate, through its continued strength, is still attracting buying interest, with carlot quotations of \$4.95 100 lbs. and less carlots extending from \$5.05 to \$5.25. The conditions surrounding this commodity at present are indicative of its remaining at this scale for some time to come.

Sodium nitrate is an item worthy of interest today. The activity in the Chilean market and the heavy demand in the South together with the interest shown here not only indicate the maintenance of the present prices but also tend to create higher figures than those quoted today.

Light oil distillates retain the same tone as has been characteristic of them in the past. Toluene, with a lack of supplies sufficient to cover requirements, remains very tight. Benzene, solvent naphtha and xylene are soft and colorless. Intermediates are fairly well in demand but inquiries seem spotty and do not flow in steady routine.

An upward reaction in the spot price of Chinawood oil and a better tone to the market in general were of prime interest in this group over the past week. Reports of diminishing stocks of oil in Chinawood are responsible for the slight advance here and on the Coast. Linseed oil has also been advanced 2 points by crushers over the week on an improved consuming demand and an advance in the Argentine seed market. Cottonseed oil is marking time as to price

movement, though the volume of sales has been better during the early part of the week.

Makers of castor oil have reduced the price on all grades $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. since last reported with the market fairly active at new levels. Perilla oil is off a bit on a slackening in the demand. The market however, is still quite high. Olive oil foots are fractionally lower on a quiet market with hand to mouth buying. Otherwise markets are about the same as last week with coconut, denatured olive, sesame, soya bean and red oils all unchanged.

The turpentine market assumed a firm and easy position this week. The present price of $55\frac{1}{2}$ c gallon is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c gallon below the price last reported. This decline was gradually formed due to heavy receipts, but late reports indicate that the demand is on an equal basis. Stocks are moving with freedom and find an interrupted course to consuming channels.

Rosin passed a fairly strong week and prices quoted today average lower than those of last week.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Acid Citric — Is interesting at the prevailing scale of prices. Domestic makers report sales slightly above normal due to consumers covering their requirements in fear of the rising market. Quotations are 44c@44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for granular material.

Alcohol Denatured — Demand is a bit heavier this week and the market continues at same strong position as last reported. The basic price for completely denatured No. 1 is 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c gal. in tanks, and No. 5 is offered at 41c gal. in tanks.

Ammonium Chloride — Demand for the imported product has fallen off somewhat, due to the recent de-

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Liquid Chlorine
Caustic Soda
(flaked, solid or liquid)
Caustic Potash
(flaked, solid or liquid)
Bleach
Paradichlorobenzene
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cline in the maker's schedule which now reads $5\frac{1}{4}c@5\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. f. o. b. works.

Ammonium Sulfate — While domestic prices are at the same level, foreign quotations have eased off from \$2.50 to \$2.40 100 lbs. Material for prompt shipment is plentiful.

Copper Sulphate — Continues to be an attraction to buyers at current prices of \$4.95 for carlots and \$5.05@5.25 for less carlots.

Glycerin — An easy market for dynamite at an openly quoted price of $23\frac{1}{2}c$, with indications of shading for quantity, fails to develop inquiries to any extent above the normal demand. Chemically pure is in fair demand at $25c\frac{1}{2}$. Saponification remains the same.

Sodium Nitrate — Activity in the primary market as well as in the South and here, has caused an advance in price for future shipment. Quotations of \$2.22½ for 100 ton lots are heard for July, August and September delivery and \$2.25 for October and June. Spot stocks bring \$2.70.

Tin Salts — Fell off today, tin straits is down 1c lb. and is now offered at $67\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. Tin bichloride is quoted at 20c lb. in 100 lb. bbls. f. o. b. works, a decline of $\frac{1}{4}c$ lb. Crystals and tetrachloride were reduced $\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. and makers are asking 48c and $40\frac{1}{2}c$ respectively in 100 lb. drums, f. o. b. works. Oxide did not move and brings 72c lb. in 100 lb. kegs.

CRUDE OILS AND INTERMEDIATES

Benzene — Tanks of pure and 90% are named at 22c@24c gallon with the general market on an exceedingly soft basis.

Beta-Naphthol — Is in steady routine demand with average contract withdrawals and spot business of fair volume. Quoted at 24c in 250 lb. bbls f. o. b. works.

Paradichlorobenzene — Makers report an increasing demand for both spot and contract delivery. The price for 150 lb. bbls. has not changed and is named at 17c.

Solvent Naphtha — There is no inclination for this item to recover from its weak state for some time to come. The few inquiries received are quoted at 35c.

Toluene — Is continuing on a very strong basis with an abundance of demand from lacquer industry. The prevailing price is 35c in tank cars f. o. b. works.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil — Leading makers announced a $\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. reduction on all grades of castor oil last week. Quotations are now on the basis of $13\frac{1}{4}c$ lb. for No. 1 and 13c lb. for No. 2.

Chinawood Oil — On the report of firmer markets in China prices here and on the Coast have a better undertone and are held firm at 19c @20c lb. for spot barrels and $17\frac{1}{4}c@17\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. for tanks on the Coast. Consuming demand is better at the moment.

Coconut Oil — Has shown no change over the week with the market steady and a slightly improved inquiry noted. Coast Manila oil is held at $8\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. in tanks and spot at $8\frac{5}{8}c$ lb.

Cottonseed Oil — Sales on the New York market have been better for the past few days with Tuesday showing a total of 26,200 bbls. Spot prices for refined oil are unchanged at 9.10c lb. July-October futures are posted at 9.37 @9.98c lb. Crude is higher in the Valley and Southeast at 8c lb.

Linseed Oil — Crushers here advanced the price this week to 11.3c lb. in carlots and 11.9c lb. in 5 bbls. lots in warehouse. The Argentine seed market is quite steady and a better consuming inquiry for oil is apparent at this time.

Neatsfoot Oil — Unchanged since last week with producers quoting $17\frac{3}{4}c$ lb. for 20 and CP; $13\frac{3}{4}c$ lb. for pure; 11.3c lb. for extra and $10\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. for No. 1.

Olive Oil — Much the same condition prevails, with sellers holding firm on the strength of high replacements and buyers unwilling to meet the asking price. Small business is being done in denatured oil at \$1.68@\$1.75 gal. Foots are moving a bit better with what material there is on spot offered at $9\frac{1}{8}c@9\frac{1}{4}c$ lb.

Sesame Oil — No change this week from the position as last reported. White oil is nominal here and abroad and yellow is firm at 13c@13½c lb.

Soya Bean Oil — There has been no change in the position since the advance of last week and factors quote spot oil in barrels at $12\frac{1}{4}c@12\frac{1}{2}c$ lb. and Coast at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ lb.

"Another Broken Monopoly", a review of the nitrate situation by Williams Haynes, publisher of CHEMICAL MARKETS, appeared in the May 28 issue of "The Independent".

TURPENTINE STRONG AFTER 2½c GAL. DECLINE

Rosins Generally Lower—Shellac Higher—Insecticides Unchanged—Tanning Materials Lively

			Advanced		
			Shellac T. N. 1c lb.		
			Shellac bone dry 1c lb.		
			Declined		
Rosin	B 55c 280 lbs.	I 30c 280 lbs.	WW 5c 280 lbs.		
	F 15c 280 lbs.	K 25c 280 lbs.	Turpentine 2½c gallon		
	G 15c 280 lbs.	M 15c 280 lbs.	Valonia beads \$2.00 ton		
	H 30c 280 lbs.	W.G. 30c 280 lbs.	Wattle bark 50c ton		

The outstanding feature in the industrial raw material group is the price of shellac. Shellac is in a tighter position this week, the shortage of supplies both here and abroad, which is responsible for ascending trend of this market, has caused those interested to advance their prices for T.N. and bone dry, 1c lb. Varnish gums are quiet as they have been for the past month but importers are expectant of an increase in consuming demand during the coming month. There have been no changes in prices since last reported. Insecticides are moving freely at the present firm and unchanged plane. Tanning materials are active, importers report, a good volume of orders during the past fortnight and a likeliness for its continuity. Fertilizers remain quiet and business in confined only to certain territories.

The rosin market is firm with offerings of 1752 barrels sold at prices lower than previous quotations. The early part of the week showed advances on most grades but they receded later and today's prices are about 50c lower than they were at the beginning of the week. The declines are due to heavy receipts but the heavy demand during the first of the week had kept prices up until the last day or so. Heavy receipts are expected this week and today's decline should create a heavier demand. May contract deliveries have all been practically taken care of therefore material received early in June may be used for contracts. Receipts of rosin 19,063 bbls.; sales reported 8,225 bbls. (A similar figure would represent the material sold and delivered on contract) shipments total 6,892 bbls. and stocks today are 19,886 bbls. Current quotations are B \$8.50, D \$8.70, E \$8.80, F \$8.85, G, H, I, K, M, N, \$8.90, WG \$10.10, W. W. \$11.25, and X also \$11.25.

Albumen—Importers are quoting 93c@96c lb to inquiries surrounding a firm market.

Antimony—Recent advance has not stimulated any interest. This market is in a very poor condition

due to the situation in China. Metal in slabs are offered at 13¼ lb.

Carnauba Wax—Demand appears stronger this week despite the slack season. Ample spot supplies are available at 54c@56c lb. for No. 1 and No. 2 is quoted at 48c to 50c.

Calcium Arsenate—Is in heavy demand at this time. The cotton industry, its chief users, is rapidly withdrawing its commitments. This condition removes skepticism from those who feared that the Mississippi valley disaster would have a marked effect upon the cotton crop.

Fish Scraps—This month opens the fishing season, hence a stir of interest is expected in the near future.

Shellac—A scarcity of spot supplies and a shortage in the primary market has caused importers to advance the price on some grades 1c lb. T.N. is offered at 49c, superfine 52c, Garnet 48c and Bone dry at 59c.

Valonia—Cups are unavailable and will remain so until the new crop in September. Beards are lower at \$66.00 and mixtures are plentiful at \$56.00.

Wattle Bark—Latest quotations are 50c lower than previous prices. Bags are openly offered at \$49.50 per ton.

Rosins—Are lower at New York this week. Current quotations are B \$10.20, E 10.25, F \$10.30, G, H, I, \$10.35 K \$10.40 M \$10.45, N \$10.50 WG \$11.70 WW \$12.85.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah Ga. May 28—Turpentine closed the week, firm at 55½c gallon. This quotation shows a decline of 2½c gallon from the price of a week ago. The decline has been taking place in a gradual way but at the same time all the offerings from day to day have been accepted and it is due to the heavy receipts that no resistance is made on the part of the sellers. Considering that receipts at Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville for the month of May showed an average increase of over 60%, and the percentage for the month of April was considerably heavier, there is

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sufficient reason for the prices of turpentine and rosin to have declined to where they are. An indication of an increasing demand for turpentine is shown by the reduction in price of European stocks. In today's trading 89 barrels were sold to two buyers at 55½¢ gallon. Estimated sales were 300 bbls. Receipts of turpentine this week 6,390 bbls. Sales reported of 3,152 bbls. (Additional spot sales and contracts about 3000 bbls.) Shipments 2298 bbls. and stock 18,711 barrels.

Jacksonville, Fla. May 28, 1927—Turpentine closed firm at 55¼¢@ 55½¢ with sales of 352 barrels having been made to two buyers. Stocks on May 27th, totaled 24,892 bbls. Rosin market was also firm with sales of 1,800 barrels to one buyer. Stocks today, 60,326 bbls. Current prices are B \$8.50, D \$8.70, E \$8.80, F \$8.85, G, H, I, K, M, N, \$8.90, W. G. \$10.10, W. W. \$11.25, X \$11.25.

METHANOL EXPORTS TO JAPAN DECREASING

While the inroads of the German synthetic methanol into the American trade with Japan are deep, we still held some trade in 1926, in fact about 32 per cent of the quantity shipped in 1924 when the United States was the largest source for wood distillation methanol.

Japan's Importations of Methanol			
Country of origin	1926	1925	
	Quan.	Value	Quan. Value
British India	593	16	2,635 79
Great Britain	170	6	437 22
Holland	408	14	24 1
Germany	4,895	175	742 29
United States	3,755	129	2,244 272
Sweden	—	—	172 6
Canada	—	—	592 27

Grand Total 9,821 340 10,850 438
Quantities in piculs each 133 1/3 lbs.
Values in 1000 yen. 1 yen equals \$4.884.

NEW FIRMS

Meyer, Wilson & Co., San Francisco, has passed out of existence and two additional firms have been organized to carry on the business. H. L. E. Meyer, Jr., succeeds the old firm and business in coke, pig iron, and similar lines, under the name H. L. E. Meyer, Jr., & Co., with offices at 430 California st. George H. C. Meyer and Wilson Meyer succeed the old firm and business in chemicals, fertilizers and other lines under the name Wilson & George Meyer Co., with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank Building.

GERMAN POTASH CHANGE

Kruegershall Aktiengesellschaft, holding company for Burbach (potash) concern, held its general meeting April 10, and approved a capital increase of 15.6 million marks for the purchasing of 251 mining-shares (Kuxen) of Wintershall concern, for exchanging Kruegershall shares for those of closed-down works, and for liquidating Kruegershall's indebtedness. This action says Trade Commissioner Dougherty, Berlin, is significant in writing finis to the old conflict between Wintershall and Burbach (of the Anti-Block) and establishing greater harmony in the formerly much disrupted German potash industry.

Burbach recently acquired minority shares of Wintershall. Rosterg, of Wintershall still controls majority shares of that enterprise, but the entrance of Burbach influence into his concern is believed to have stilled to a considerable extent Wintershall plans to acquire majority influence in Potash Syndicate and to inaugurate new production and merchandising methods out of accord with syndicate policies. The Burbach and Wintershall concerns now exchange directors, but it is significant that Herr Rosterg has not as yet been admitted to the Kruegershall board.

Reports in German financial circles are to the effect that the German Dye Trust is disposed to reach an amicable understanding with Gewerkschaft Mont-Cenis (Hibernia) against which it has instituted a process alleging infringement on the Haber-Bosch process of direct ammonia synthesis. Mont-Cenis, it is said, is contrarily disposed. The I. G., after obtaining a decision unfavorable to it referred the matter to experts. Interests friendly to the Mont-Cenis process state that it represents progress beyond older production methods.

Senate of Australia has decided that all applications for licenses to import foreign dyestuffs must be made to the High Commissioner's Office, London. The applications are then submitted to the British Board of Trade for advice as to whether equivalent dyes of British origin are available. This arrangement came into operation in January, 1927. During the last seven months the value of British-made dyestuffs which entered Melbourne and Sydney was £77,741 and of German dyestuffs £34,318.

RIO TINTO PYRITES

Sales of pyrites by Rio Tinto Co. for the current year have been satisfactory and at better prices, says the company's report. The company has formed in conjunction with Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt the subsidiary company known as the European Pyrites Corp. The Rio Tinto Co. served formal notice during 1926 that the company would not continue in the Pyrites Producers Association after 1928.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York has been sued by Zimmerman & Forshay, 170 Broadway, for 3,000,000 marks (about \$332,812.) in New York Supreme Court. Justice Mullan will hear arguments June 2 on a motion to examine W. A. Hamann, vice-president and Albert Frankel, treasurer of the company.

April exports of naval store were valued at \$2,243,115 compared with \$1,721,620 for the same month in 1926. Exports for four months ended April were valued at \$8,803,703 compared with \$8,301,882 for the same four months of last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

American Fertilizer and Chemical Works, Georgetown, Texas, W. E. Brown, Treasurer, says the company will begin making fertilizer immediately. Sante Fe Ry. Co. will soon build track. Contract for electric power has been signed with Texas Power and Light Co.

Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J., has plans for the erection of a one-story addition on the River Drive, to be used in part for production, warehouse and distribution service. It will be one-story 40 by 142 ft. estimated to cost \$30,000.

U. S. Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its complaint against Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. New York. Commissioner Nugent dissented. The charge involved the acquisition of several chemical and dye-stuff concerns.

Spotless Towne Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Inc., 1169 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, 1524½ Cortelyou road and 291 Troy ave., has been petitioned into bankruptcy by Albert Maymon who has a claim for \$300.

ACID PHOSPHATE PRICE

Because of an advance in the price of sulfur from \$18 to \$22 per ton, made by Freeport Texas Co., and Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., the prediction is made by producers of acid phosphate that the price of this material must be raised, or the producers will be carrying on business at a loss. The output of acid phosphate has been materially affected by the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing among the manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures, and it is estimated the volume of business will fall perhaps 30 per cent under that for the corresponding period of last year.

Potash deposits in Solikamsk, Russia, says the head engineer in charge of operations, show nine deep test borings completed. The surface so far involved is 100 square kilometers.

George Baekeland, of Bakelite Corp., is not going on his contemplated trip to Arctic regions, June 12, owing to illness.

Poland's output of potash in 1926 was 207,689 metric tons of crude salts, compared with 178,803 tons in 1925.

AMMONIUM SULFATE

Ammonium sulfate made in Canada is produced as a by-product from the coke and artificial gas industries. The total output from this source in 1925 amounted to 18,251 tons compared with 17,343 tons in 1924. The bulk of the Canadian production is exported to foreign countries for use as fertilizer; Japan, United States, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Hong Kong and China. Small quantities are also imported, largely from the United States. During 1925 about 398 tons were brought into Canada.

H. A. Metz, who returned recently from a world cruise on the Resolute of the Hamburg-American Line, said only the tariff prevented German dye manufacturers from recapturing the American market because they could produce dyes so cheaply. Mr. Metz said the Swiss dye industry is rapidly recovering.

A. M. Lawson, formerly research chemist for Victor Chemical Works, is now research and development chemist for Calumet Chemical Co., Joliet, Ill.



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"NOT IN MERGER"

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has issued a statement signed by A. W. Hawkes, president, as follows:

"Many untruthful rumors, without the slightest foundation, have been published the past month regarding alleged negotiations with this company with a view to consolidation with the Certain-teed Products Corp., and the Glidden Co. The officers and directors of this company have no knowledge as to who is responsible for these rumors, but desire to answer them once and for all by repeating my statement which was published in the press under date of April 27 as follows:

A. W. Hawkes, President of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., states neither the officials nor the directors of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., have considered a merger of any kind with Certain-teed Products Corp. or with any other corporation, and that no merger of any kind is in contemplation.

NATIONAL LEAD

National Lead Co. has declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.25 placing the total common issue on a \$5 a share annual basis. The dividend is payable June 30 to stock of record June 10.

Placing the total common stock on a \$5 a share annual basis gives the holders of the old common the equivalent of \$10.50 a share in dividends annually for in addition to receiving one-half of one new common share for each share of old common, one-half of one share of new 6% preferred stock was also distributed to each holder of one old common share. Previously \$8 per annum was paid on the common.

Directors also declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the class "B" preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 8.

Celanese Corp. has voted to increase the common stock to 880,000 shares to provide for issuing four shares of new stock for one share of old stock on account of increasing business.

Commercial Solvents "B" stock will pay a quarterly dividend of \$2. July 1 to stockholders of record June 20.

CONTROL ST. LOUIS GAS

Utilities Power and Light Corp. of Chicago has acquired control of gas and coke production in St. Louis, by purchase of stock of Laclede Gas & Electric Co. and St. Louis Coke & Iron Co. Laclede properties make and distribute gas in St. Louis without opposition. Under the new control, by-product gas from the manufacturing company will be distributed through the Laclede system. The manufacture of coke and iron will be continued.

Laclede Gas Light Co. chief subsidiary of the Laclede Gas & Electric Co., is appraised at more than \$50,000,000. The St. Louis coke and iron property is estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. It produces 180,000 tons of pig iron and 500,000 tons of coke annually.

LEATHER RESEARCH

American Leather Chemists Association meets in Cincinnati June 15-17. Laboratory for research at the University of Cincinnati will report results of its recent researches on the nature of unhairing and liming. The chemical, bacteriological and histological phases of the process will be discussed. The Research Laboratory has succeeded in throwing new light on the problem.

Dr. K. George Falk will address the Convention on Enzymes. Dr. Falk has performed a great deal of research work on the nature and action of enzymes. He is a research chemist at Harriman Research laboratory, New York, and is author of one of the authoritative texts on Enzymes.

Wood oil exports from Hong Kong to the United States for April totalled 2,916,000 pounds, according to a cable from Consul Harold Shantz, Hong Kong, an amount far in excess of the previous month when shipments to the United States amounted to only 887,200 pounds.

Devoe & Reynolds Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has preliminary plans in progress of a factory addition to be four-story, estimated to cost about \$175,000, with equipment.

William H. Wetherill, president Wetherill & Brother, Philadelphia, manufacturers of White lead, died in University Hospital, May 19. He was 89.

Sicilian Sulfur Fails to Improve

Situation Was More Acute during 1926 than in 1925—Production Increased Slightly in 1926, but Exports Declined—Industry Is to Be Electrified

The crisis which has been affecting the sulfur industry in Sicily to a more or less serious extent for some years, and dating from the time American sulfur commenced to compete on the world's market, may be said to have been more acute during the year 1926, than during the year 1925. Figures for 1926 show that production in the whole island amounted to 208,741 metric tons compared with 207,998 metric tons during the same period of 1925; exports of crude and refined sulfur together amounted to 215,745 metric tons compared with 242,866 metric tons in the eleven months of 1925; and stocks on hand at the end of November 1926 amounted to 94,541 metric tons compared with 111,718 metric tons on Dec. 31, 1925.

Especially during the latter part of 1926 were difficulties experienced by the Sicilian industry, owing to the cost of production and market prices, combined with the appreciation of the Italian lira compared with foreign currencies. The cost of output continued high, wages and running expenses having to be paid in lire; and, as a considerable portion of the sulfur produced is sold abroad, offers made in foreign currencies were not sufficiently high to permit of much if any profit when converted into Italian money. Producers state that if the cost of living had come down with the betterment of the lira, and wages and running expenses could thereby be reduced, there would not be the difficulties now experienced; but up to the end of the year the cost of food remained practically the same; wages, therefore had to remain unchanged; and the difficulties caused by the appreciation in the lira could not be overcome.

The most important step taken to relieve the situation was the decision to electrify the entire sulfur industry, a plant to be established at Catania to supply power to all ranches throughout the region. By the end of the year little actual progress had been made, other than the purchase of a small amount of the necessary equipment; but it is the opinion of leading producers and refiners that the deal will materialize to the great benefit of all as the

production costs will be cut considerably thereby.

METHANOL OUTPUT

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 2—April production of crude methanol, based on reports by the entire industry was 616,738 gallons compared with 676,694 gallons in March and 764,670 gallons in April, 1926. Production of acetate of lime was 55,870,031 pounds for four months, shipments 43,720,936 pounds. Methanol output is shown in the following table:

	Production	CRUDE		Production	REFINED	
		At crude plants	At Refineries and in transit		Shipments or consumption	Stocks, end of month
Total	3,939,637			2,360,177		
January	752,292	1,400,994	656,555	642,397		757,817
February	683,707	1,176,337	688,995	532,309		727,344
March	738,958	1,280,625	750,480	607,586		655,382
April	764,670	1,474,241	850,999	577,885		723,436

NEW AZO DYES

A new patent for improvement or modification describes the manufacture of new azo dyestuffs suitable for printing on cotton with mordants, particularly chrome. Specifically the patent is for the manufacture of azo dyes of diazotizing 1-Amino -2-hydroxy -3-carboxynaphthalene-6 sulphonic acid and coupling the diaz compound with sulphonated mono or di-hydroxynaphthalene and for the dyes so obtained. The dyestuffs so obtained are stated to be dark red powders yielding red to violet solutions in water and combining readily with metallic mordants. The shades when printed on cotton range from reddish-blue to bright greenish-blue and are claimed to be suitable for wool.

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IMPORTS AT NEW YORK May 24 to 31

- ACIDS**—Acetate, 2 cs., E. Fougere, Co., London; Cresylic, 12 drs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 97 cks., Associated Minerals & Metals Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 10 brls., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam; 125 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Rotterdam.
- ALCALOIDS**—25 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works., Rotterdam; 1 cs., R. W. Greeff Co., Quinidine, 13 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works., Rotterdam.
- ALUMINUM**—Hydroxide, 10 cs., W. Van Doorn Co., Rotterdam.
- AMMONIUM SALTS**—Bichloride 16 cks., Wye Co., Hamburg; Muriate, 25 cks., C. De P. Field Co., Bristol; 64 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Oslo.
- ANTIMONY**—Crude, 250 cs., Wah Chang Trdg. Corp., Changsha; 50 cks., S. Fullwood, Inc., Newcastle; Oxide, 250 bgs., Wah Chang Trdg. Corp., Changsha; Refulus, 1000 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 250 bgs., Wah Chang Trdg. Corp., Hankow; 250 cs., Surr & Palmer, Hankow.
- ARGOLS**—25 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples.
- BIARIUM**—Chl-ride, 60 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Rotterdam.
- BARYTES**—50 cks., C. J. Osborn Co., Bremen.
- BLANC FIXE**—260 cks., W. Van Doorn Co., Rotterdam.
- BONE FLOUR**—1000 bgs., W. Neumann Co., Rotterdam.
- CASEIN**—843 bgs., Crawford & Hammond Buenos Aires; 2 bgs., Aladdin Co., Copenhagen.
- CARBON**—Decolorizing, 332 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam.
- CINCHONIDINE**—20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.
- CHEMICALS**—56 cks., H. Hinrichs Chem. Corp., Rotterdam; 81 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 133 cs., American Bluefriesveem Inc., Rotterdam; 21 drs., A. Hurst & Co., Hull.
- CLAY**—400 bgs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorchacher, Bristol; Burnt, 210 bgs., H. A. Robinson & Co., Hull; China, 300 bgs., J. Lee Smith & Co., Bristol; 25 cks., C. T. Wilson & Co., Bristol.
- COLORS**—67 cks., General Dvestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Havre; 11 pgs., Sandoz Chem. Works, Havre; 4 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 2 cks., American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Havre; 14 brls., Carbi-Color & Chem. Co., Havre; 17 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 58 cs., General Dvestuffs Corp., Rotterdam; Bronze, 14 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; Coal Tar, 13 cks., Grasselli Dvestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 49 cks., 4 cs., 10 Jugs, General Dvestuff Corp., Rotterdam.
- COPPER**—Oxide, 8 cks., Federal Compo & Paint Co., Liverpool.
- DECOLORIZING CARBON**—266 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Rotterdam.
- EARTH**—50 brls., 160 bgs., G. Z. Collins, Bristol; 19 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; 10 bgs., H. Bergman Hull; Slenna, 250 bgs., 1 ck., Reichard Coulston, Leehorn.
- EXTRACTS**—Quebracho, 933 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires, 1020 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires.
- FULLERS EARTH**—500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London; 250 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol.
- GELATINE**—46 cs., P. Puttmann, Rotterdam; 23 cs., P. C. Zuhke, Rotterdam; 319 bgs., H. A. Sinclair Inc., Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., Miller Co., Havre.
- GLAUBER SALTS**—125 cks., Grasselli Chemical Corp., Rotterdam.
- GLUE**—28 bgs., J. J. Shore & Co., Rotterdam; 42 brls., W. E. Miller Co., Havre; 268 bgs., J. J. Shore Co., Newcastle; 300 bgs., I. I. Shore Co., Hull.
- GUMS**—Copal, 203 bks., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Macassar; 141 bks., A. Klipstein & Co., Macassar; 1079 bks., 711 bgs., 80 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 55 bgs., Sino Java, Hvg., Macassar; 68 bks., 61 bgs., S. Winterbourne Co., Macassar; 70 bks L. C. Gillespie & Son, Macassar; 91 bks., France Campbell & Darling, Macassar; 208 bks., W. H. Seneel, Macassar; 68 bks., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Macassar; 648 bks., Grace Nat. Bank, Macassar; 20 bks., Gravenhorst & Co., Macassar; 101 bks., Order, Macassar; 71 bks., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Macassar; 66 cs., Sino Java Hvg., Macassar; 53 bks., Order, Macassar; 64 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 140 bgs., S. Winterbourne; 37 bgs., Innes & Co., Manila, Singapore. Damar, 100 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Batavia; 50 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., S. Winterbourne, Batavia; 222 bgs., Stroock & Wittenberg, Macassar; 78 bgs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Macassar; 250 bgs., Innes & Co., Tandjong, Priok 200 cs., Order, Belawan; 192 bgs., 100 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 192 bgs., 50 cs., Paterson, Boardmann & Knapp, Singapore; 402 bgs., Order, Singapore.
- INTERMEDIATES**—25 cks., General Dvestuff Corp., Rotterdam.
- IRON ORE GROUND**—140 brls., Wishnick Tumpey Inc., Malaga; 160 brls., J. Lee Smith Co., Malaga; 135 brls., C. K. Williams Inc., Malaga; 100 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Malaga; 200 brls., C. J. Osborn Co., Malaga.
- IRON OXIDE**—25 cks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Hull.
- LIME**—Carbonate, 20 cks., The Goldschmidt Corp., Rotterdam.
- LITHOPONE**—600 cks., B. Moore Co., Rotterdam.
- MAGNESITE**—77 brls., Speiden Whitfield Co., Rotterdam; 700 bgs., 41 brls., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam.
- MINERALS**—300 bgs., Stanley Doggett Inc., Bremen.
- MINERAL WHITE**—100 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull; 204 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Hull; 720 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Hull.
- NAPHTHALENE**—900 bgs., Calco Chem Co., Dunkirk.
- OCHRE**—96 cks., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles.
- OILS**—Coconut, 1,152 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Manila; 884 tons, Copra Milling Co., Manila; Cod, 12 brls., Bowring & Co., Hull; 600 brls., R. Badcock & Co., Hull; 100 brls., Kidder, Peabody Co., Hull; 12 brls., Order, Hull; 25 brls., Order, Aberdeen; 40 cks., R. Badcock & Co., St. Johns; 200 drs., National Oil Products Co., Kobe; Codliver, 18 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St. Johns; 1 brl., B. W. Streifler, St. Johns; Linseed, 100 brls., Mc Donach & Sons, Rotterdam; Olive, 1,700 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Barcelona; Palm, 50 brls., Grace Nat. Bank, Hull; Peanut, 5 brls., Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam; Rape, 50 brls., Smith Wehman Oil Co., Rotterdam; Seal, 294 tons, 60 cks., Cook & Swan Inc., St. Johns; Sesame, 49 drs., J. C. Francesconi, Rotterdam; 95 drs., J. C. Francesconi, Rotterdam; Sulphur, 2 tanks, Palmolive Co., Bari; 500 brls., Seaboard Nat. Bank, Bari; 1,400 brls., Order, Bari; Wood, 150 drs., Andean Trdg. Co., Hongkong; 180 brls., Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.
- POTASSIUM SALTS**—Muriate, 500 bgs., R. Kunze, Hamburg; Nitrate, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg.
- RESIN**—5 cs., American Catalin Corp., Hamburg.
- SAL AMMONIAC**—40 cs., Superfos Co., Rotterdam.
- SHELLAC**—14 cs., C. F. Gerlach Co., Rotterdam; 64 bgs., A. Hurst Co., Hamburg; Shellac, 210 bgs., Amsinck Sonne & Co., Singapore; 84 bgs., I. R. Boody Inc., Singapore.
- SODIUM SALTS**—Acetate, 177 drs., Grasselli Dvestuff Corp., Rotterdam; Caustic, 25 cs., Central Scientific Co., Gothenburg; 3 cs., Michigan Drug Co., Gothenburg; Cyanide, 15 cs., E. Dietzgen Co., Rotterdam; Disoda Phosphate, 136 cks., 32 pgs., 114 bgs., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 6,410 bgs., Wessel Duval Co., Antofagasta; 6,611 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Antofagasta; 7,744 bgs., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Iquique; 6,747 bgs., Anglo So American Trust Co., Iquique; 19,714 bgs., Wessel Duval Co., Iquique; 508 bgs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt Co., Hamburg; Phosphate, 5 cks., Moore & Munger, London; Silico Fluoride, 133 cks., H. Sundheimer Inc., Rotterdam; 50 cks., H. Sundheimer Inc., Rotterdam; Yellow Prussiate, 16 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; Sulfate, 125 cks., Order, Rotterdam.
- STARCH**—10 bgs., Standard Chem Products Co., Rotterdam.
- SULPHUR**—6 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Bristol.
- TAPIOCA**—310 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Surabaya; Flour, 2,198 bgs., National City Bank, Surabaya; Pearl, 44 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Surabaya; 754 bgs., Order, Penang.
- TARTAR**—200 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 200 bgs., Tartar Chem Works, Marseilles; 232 bgs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles.
- TURMERIC**—350 bgs., Volkart Bros., Cochint; 760 bgs., Volkart Bros., Alleppey; 240 bgs., R. S. Tata & Co., Alleppey; 66 bgs., Order, Alleppey.
- UMBER**—10 cks., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hull; 25 cks., Whittaker Clarke & Daniels, Hull.
- WAX**—Animal, 13 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., Hamburg; Vegetable, 20 bgs., A. Hurst & Co., London.
- WOODFLOUR**—944 bgs., E. M. Sergeant Co., Stockholm.
- ZINC**—Oxide, 25 cks., African Metals Corp., Rotterdam; Stearate, 2 cks., Yardley & Co., London.

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA May 18 to 25

- ACID**—Cresylic, 25 drms., Baldwin Universal Co., Antwerp; 50 drms., Order, Hamburg; Formic, 50 balloons, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.
- ALCOHOL**—Menthyl, 125 drms., Order Rotterdam.
- AMMONIA**—Muriate, 274 cks., Order, Rotterdam.
- ANTIMONY**—10 bbls., Order, Hamburg.
- BARIUM**—Chloride, 26 cks., Order, Rotterdam.
- BAUXITE**—Crude, 528,000 kkilos., Bank of America, Rotterdam.
- CHALK**—Block, 500 tons, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
- CHEMICALS**—80 balloons, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 50 pkgs., E. H. Bailey & Co., Gothenburg; 68 cks., Order, Hamburg; 1 cs., Order, Hamburg; 21 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 9 cks., E. H. Bailey & Co., Bremen; 42 cks., Order, Rotterdam.
- COPAL**—218 bs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp.
- DISINFECTANT**—1 kg., Order, London.
- FLOUR**—Tapioca, 576 bgs., Order, Batavia.
- FULLERS EARTH**—200 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., London.
- GLYCERINE**—10 drms., Order, St. Nazaire; 20 cks., Order, Marseilles; Crude, 40 drms., Order, Bordeaux; 20 drms., Order, Bordeaux; 20 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 30 drms., Order, Antwerp; Soan lye Crude, 100 drms., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam.
- KALIN**—1000 bgs., Potash Importing Corp., Hamburg.
- LITHOPONE**—60 cks., African Metals Corp., Antwerp.
- MAGNESITE**—98 bbls., Phoenix Nat. Bank, Rotterdam.
- MAGNESIUM**—Silico Fluoride, 15 cks., Order, Hamburg.
- MOLASSES**—628 307 gals., Eastern Alcohol Corp., Cienfuegos; 945,000 gals., Eastern Alcohol Corp., Santiago; 794,687 gals., North

CHEMICAL MARKETS

American Trading & Import Co., Havana. Blackstrap, 615/715 als., No. Amer. Trading & Import Co., Havana.

OIL—Olive, 450 cs., Asche Von Bremen & Co., Genoa; **Palm**, 44 csks., Franklin Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Liverpool; **Rape Seed**, 50 pkgs., Bank of America, Kobe; 100 pkgs., Order, Kobe; **Sulfur**, 150 bls., Order, Leghorn.

ORE—Manganese, fine, 2007 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs., E. J. Lavino & Co., Secondee; **Manganese**, lump, 509 tons 2 qrs., E. J. Lavino & Co., Secondee; **Manganese**, 100 bgs., E. J. Lavino & Co., Calcutta; **Pyrites**, 7,636,890 kilos. The Pyrites Co., Huelva.

OSSEINE—500 bgs., Order, Marseilles. **PAPRICA**—25 cs., L. H. Parke Co., Alicante; 75 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 60 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Alicante.

PEATMULL—800 bls., Atkins & Durbrow, Inc., Bremen.

POTASH—Carbonate, 34 csks., T. G. Cooper & Co., Bremen; **Pyrosulfite**, 250 drums, Order, Rotterdam; **Silicate**, 11 csks., Phila. Quartz Co., Rotterdam.

SEED—Sewing Rape, 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam.

SHELLAC—35 bgs., Order, Calcutta.

SILICON—Carbon, 625 bgs., Order, Genoa.

SODIUM—Nitrate, 1540 bgs., R. W. Greef & Co., Inc., Trosvik; **Phosphate**, 34 bls., Order, Antwerp; 17 bls., Order, Antwerp; **Prussiate** 56 csks., Order, Liverpool.

STARCH—Potato, 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam.

TALC—Powder, 20 drums, Order, Bordeaux.

WOOL GREASE—51 bls., Order, Antwerp.

ZINC—Oxide, 80 bls., Philipp Bros., Inc., Antwerp.

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO
May 14 to 21

ACID—8 kegs, Order, London.
ANTIMONY—Regulus, 498 cases, Pacific Orient Co.

BARYTES—95 packages, Order, Cristobal.

BEAN CAKE MEAL—2,000 bags, W R Grace & Co., Dairen; 4,000 bags, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Dairen; 200 bags, Order, Dairen.

BONE MEAL—2,000 bags, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Hongkong.

CHEMICALS—270 drums, Bank of California N. A., Rotterdam; 147 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 25 drums, L. H. Butcher Co., Hamburg; 464 drums, Order, Antwerp.

COPRA—2,812 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papeete; 9,948 bags, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Papeete; 4,073 bags, Order, Papeete; 42 tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Hilo; 154 tons, Pacific Oil & Land Wks., Cebu; 149 tons, Sullivan & Co., Cebu; 20 tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Cebu; 593 tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Bulun; 474 tons, Eldorado Oil Works, Legaspi; 128 tons, Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Hondagua; 41 tons, Bank of Italy, Hondagua; 394 tons, Vegetable Oil Corp., Hondagua; Meal, 4,480 bags, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Manila.

FULLERS EARTH—20 bls., Bank of California, Leghorn.

GRAPHITE—375 bags, Mitsui & Co., Kobe.

GUMS—Copal, 140 packages, International Banking Corp., Hongkong.

HENEQUIN—91 bales, J B Havre & Co., La Union.

KAPOC—100 bales, Lilienthal, Lee & Co., Hongkong; 25 bales, Burns, Philp & Co., Hongkong; 56 bales, Bank Line, Hongkong.

OCHRE—90 casks, Richard Coulston, Genoa.

OIL—Cod, 100 drums, Order, Yokohama; **Cod-liver**, 160 casks, Raymond Co., Rotterdam; **Cocanut**, 492, Sullivan & Co., Manila; **Olive**, 25 cases, Order, Genoa; **Rapeseed**, 117 bls., Balfour, Guthrie & Co., London; **Soya Bean**, 549 tons, W R Grace & Co., Dairen; **Ward**, 150 drums, S. I. Jones & Co., Hongkong; 150 drums, Order, Hongkong; 200 drums, E. H. Otto Honekong.

POTASH—160 drums, Order, Hamburg.

ROSIN—631 bls., Mailliard & Schmiedell, Acapulco; 154 drums, California Fruit Selling Co., Manzanillo.

SHELLAC—50 bags, H W Peabody & Co., Hongkong.

TARTAR—600 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Bordeaux; 1,094 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Genoa.

TURPENTINE—33 drums, Mailliards & Schmiedell, Acapulco.

WAX—Paraffine, 4,000 bgs., Shell Co., Hongkong.

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE
May 19 to 26

BARYTES—2,230,000 lbs., Ore & Chemical Corp., New York, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam.

BEEF PULP—1,120 bags, 50 tons, Order, East Side, Dublin.

BONE MEAL—317 bags, 55,792 lbs., M. B. Larm, Eastern Dawn, Antwerp.

CHALK—500 bags, 66,990 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Eastern Moon, Antwerp; 200 bags, 66,660 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Eastern Dawn, Antwerp; **Ground**, 100 bgs., 44,000 lbs., Farboil Paint Co., Eastern Moon, Antwerp.

FERRO—Phosphor, 406 cases, 211,615 lbs., William H Muller Co., Inc., New York, Liberty, Dunkirk.

LIMESTONE—3,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Berdindmoor, Felton.

NITRATE OF SODA—284 cs., 123,422 lbs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., New York, Carl Legien, Hamburg.

OIL—Cod-liver, 25 bls., H J Baker & Bro., Ivar, Copenhagen.

SODIUM CYANIDE—22 drums, Daiggar & Co., West Nosska, Liverpool.

WOOL GREASE—300 bls., 138,811 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Carl Legier, Hamburg.

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS
May 20 to 27

BAUXITE—2415 tons Republic Mining Co., Georgetown; 2650 tons Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo.

BENZINE—7834 tons N. O. Refining Co., Curacao.

BONE MEAL—100 sachs order, Havre.

IRON OXIDE—388 sachs order, Cadiz.

MOLASSES—783,000 gals., Kentucky ale-hol Co., Caibarien; 596,698 gals., American Solvent & Chemical Co., Nuevitas; 775,844 gals., American Sugar Refining Co., Port Taraja.

OIL—Olive, 2575 cases, Order, Clarsellis.

ROSIN—50 tons, Order, Cristobal.

WAX—24 tons, Order, Vera Cruz.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON
May 22 to 29

CHLORBARIUM—250 bags, 42 bls., R & H Chemical Company, Antwerp.

CHEMICALS—79 Drums, Kidder Peabody Co., Rotterdam.

CRESYLIC ACID—25 Drums, Baird & McGuire, Glasgow.

GLYCERIN—10 Drums, Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam.

SODIUM—Sulphite, 189 Drums, Irving M. Sobin Co., Rotterdam; 25 Drums, Irving M. Sobin Co., Antwerp.

ZINC—Oxide, 105 bls., Phillip Bros., Antwerp.



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Users of industrial alcohol must demand more than quality. Prompt delivery is a factor—for manufacturing emergencies which cannot be discounted in advance often make unusual demands upon plant reserves.

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Detroit, Mich. Bank Building
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Newark, N. J. 238 Wilson Avenue
New Orleans, La. Davis and Brooklyn St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 112 North Front Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 620 Empire Building
Portland, Ore. 474 Johnson Street
St. Louis, Mo. 12-14 North Commercial St.
St. Paul, Minn. 2363 Hamden Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 110 Sutter Street
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EXPORTS AT NEW YORK

ACIDS—Acetic, 40 carboys, May 4, Maracaibo; 10 brls., May 6, Havana; 12 cs., April 26, Cartagena; **Formic**, 20 carboys, April 29, Caibarien; **Stearic**, 3 brls., April 19, Melbourne; **Sulphuric**, 22 pgs., May 4, Maracaibo; 10 carboys, April 2, Cristobal; 100 drs., April 29, Talara

ALCOHOL—5 drs., May 13, Gibara

ALUMINUM—Sulfate, 100 brls., April 29, Talara

AMMONIUM—Sulfate, 236 bgs., May 4, St Kitts; 560 bgs., May 4, Martinique; 6,000 bgs., May 4, Barbados

AMYL—Acetate, 6 drs., April 19, Melbourne

ASPHALT—47 cs., May 6, Liverpool; 24 drs., May 11, Genoa; 460 drs., May 9, Oslo; 768 brls., May 6, Glasgow; 200 brls., 435 drs., May 4, Oslo; 10 drs., May 4, Sydney; 500 drs., May 18, Bristol

BUTYL—Acetate, 8 drs., May 6, Sydney; 6 drs., April 19, Sydney

CALCIUM—Carbide, 200 drs., May 6, Mazatlan; 220 drs., May 13, Gibara; **Chloride**, 10 drs., April 22, St Marc; 39 drs., April 26, Caragena; 20 drs., April 26, Kingston

CARBON—Bisulfide, 6 drs., May 6, Cristobal; 75 drs., May 4, Tampico; 30 drs., April 29, Cartagena

CLAY—1 drs., May 6, Glasgow; 200 bgs., May 3, Havre; 1,200 bgs., May 6, Sydney

COAL TAR PRODUCTS—5 cs., April 26, Pto Colombia; 4 brls., May 6, Corinto

CORN FLOUR—100 bgs., May 6, Havana; 340 bgs., April 20, Copenhagen; 3 bgs., April 26, Cartagena; 80 bgs., April 26, Cristobal; 32 bgs., April 19, Adelaide; 10 brls., May 4, Oslo; 1,000 bgs., May 18, Bristol

CORNSTARCH—50 bgs., May 13, Gothenburg; 80 bgs., May 13, Norrokoeping; 440 bgs., April 20, Copenhagen; 5,280 cs., April 20, Copenhagen; 1,560 bgs., April 22, Rio de Janeiro; 500 cs., April 26, Cartagena; 318 bgs., April 22, Finland; 200 cs., 440 bgs., May 9, Copenhagen; 80 cs., May 9, Sanchez; 80 cs., May 9, Pto Plata; 4 cs., May 9, Monte Cristi; 15 cs., May 13, Banes; 10 cs., May 13, Tanamo; 14 cs., May 6, Jaffa; 4,000 cs., May 9, Alexandria; 30 cs., May 13, Capetown; 90 cs., May 13, Algoa Bay; 100 cs., May 13, East London; 50 cs., May 13, Port Natal; 90 cs., May 13, Delagoa Bay

CORN SUGAR—250 bgs., May 7, London

CORN SYRUP—77 brls., April 22, Stockholm; 120 brls., April 19, Adelaide; 65 brls., April 19, Melbourne; 4 brls., May 9, Sanchez; 1 cse., May 9, Pto Plata; 60 brls., May 6, Glasgow; 43 brls., May 6, Sydney

CYANIDE—125 drs., May 14, Fremantle

DEXTRINE—5 bgs., May 6, Havana; 32 bgs., April 19, Sydney

EXTRACTS—50 brls., May 6, Glasgow; **Tanning**, 30 brls., May 10, Havre; 20 brls., May 13, East London

FULLERS EARTH—10 bgs., May 4, Sydney

GLAUBER SALTS—50 kegs, April 22, Pto Colombia

GLUCOSE—30 brls., April 29, Southampton; 60 brls., May 9, Copenhagen; 0 brls., May 6, Piraeus; 45 brls., May 13, Algoa Bay; 25 brls., May 13, Port Natal

GRAPHITE—25 drs., May 9, Oslo

LINSEED OILCAKE—10,950 bgs., April 30, Rotterdam; 1,313 sks., May 18, Bristol

NITROCELLULOSE—100 drs., May 4, Sydney

OILS—14 cs., May 7, London; **Codliver**, 20 cs., May 6, La Libertad; **Linseed**, 5 drs., May 6, Havana; 110 cs., April 29, Cartagena; **Palm**, 10 brls., May 6, Corinto

POTASSIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 5 kegs, May 4, Maracaibo

ROBIN—6 brls., May 4, Fremantle

SOAP—1,415 cs., May 6, Havana; 430 cs., April 22, Gonaives; 125 cs., April 22, Port Au Prince; 250 cs., May 9, Sto Domingo; 125 cs., May 9, La Romana

SODIUM SALTS—Ash, 250 bgs., May 4, Tampico; **Caustic**, 50 pgs., May 4, Maracaibo; 5 cs., April 26, Cristobal; 80 drs., May 6, Acapulco; 57 drs., May 6, Mazatlan; 80 drs., May 4, Tampico; 100 drs., May 5, Montevideo; **Hyposulfite**, 15 kegs, May 6, Havana; **Nitrate**, 23 bgs., May 6, Tampico; **Sal**, 2 kegs, May 6, Havana

SULPHUR—20 pgs., May 4, La Guaira

WAX—5 bgs., May 13, Gothenburg; 28 bgs., May 4, Hamburg; 15 cs., April 22, Stockholm; 43 bgs., May 7, London; 100 bgs., May 7, London; 100 bgs., May 10, Barcelona

ZINC—Oxide, 310 kegs, April 20, Copenhagen; 10 brls., April 26, Pto Colombia; 200 brls., May 3, Havre; **White**, 10 brls., May Tampico

WEEVIL POISONS

(Continued from Page 823)

Weevils were bred from infested squares at Gainesville, Fla., and shipped to Experiment, Ga. Over 95,000 infested squares were used, and the total number of weevils so obtained was over 37,000 or 39.2 per cent. In addition more than 100,000 weevils were obtained from the field.

Thirteen thousand of the cold storage weevils were field weevils, and 4,000 were acquired from cotton gins in the vicinity of Georgia Experiment Station.

"It is worthy of note," the report declares, "that only 12.5 per cent of the gin weevils were available when needed, as against 40.6 per cent of the field weevils. This may have been due to the rough usage which the weevils received during the ginning of the cotton, or it may have been due to the fact that they were deprived of food for several days prior to their enforced hibernation.

"Examination of over 5,000 acres of cotton in widely varying parts of Georgia during 1926 showed a total average infestation of less than 0.5 per cent, and consequently the field tests planned for Georgia had to be transferred to Florida.

"The cotton used for the 1926 field tests in Florida had an average infestation of 40.8 per cent when poisoning was started. This cotton was by no means ideal for these tests, the stand being very irregular and the cotton in general poor, but it did have weevil infestation."

The poisonous materials, it is explained, were first run both as dusts and molasses mixtures in preliminary tumbler tests. Those materials showing any definite toxicity were re-run several times in tumbler tests, and if they continued to compare favorably with calcium arsenate were re-run in cage tests in the field.

Observations were made during these tumbler and cage tests as to the nature and extent of injury to the cotton plant, as well as the daily and total weevil mortality. Plant toxicity tests were also run on field cotton.

The Port Saunders, chief whaling vessel of California Sea Products Co. San Francisco whaling concern, was run down and sunk in San Francisco Bay May 6. The vessel was to have sailed for Alaskan waters the following day.

EIGHT NEWPORT COLORS

Newport Chemical Works announces new colors including Newport Acid Anthraquinone Blue S E., Newport Chrome Red, A 4 B, Newport Direct Fast Black W C T, Newport Direct Fast Yellow 4 G L, Anthrene Violet B N X Paste, Newport Fast Light Yellow 3 G, Newport Direct Fast Blue 4 G L, and Newport Direct Fast Scarlet 4 B A N. The company says:

Newport Direct Fast Scarlet 4 B A N is a brilliant scarlet of value for dyeing cotton, rayon and pure silk. It possesses good fastness properties, especially to acids, alkali, light, perspiration and hot pressing. When dyed on half silk from a neutral bath it dyes the cotton a full shade, leaving the silk practically clean.

Newport Acid Anthraquinone Blue S E is distinguished by its excellent fastness to light, penetration and level dyeing properties. It finds extensive use both as a self color for light and medium blues and in combination for the production of drabs, slates, greens and other mode shades on dress goods, knitting and carpet yarns, plush, upholstery fabrics, hat felts.

Newport Chrome Red A 4 B is noted for its general excellent fastness on wool or silk. It may be dyed from neutral, acid or chrome baths by the chromate, chrome bottom or afterchrome methods.

Newport Direct Fast Black W C T is specially designed for leaving Celanese effects clean in fabrics made of cotton and celanese, and rayon and celanese.

Newport Direct Fast Yellow 4 G L is distinguished by its pure greenish shade and its excellent fastness to light, leveling and penetrating properties.

Anthrene Violet BNX Paste is particularly noted for its very excellent levelling properties and its fastness to water spotting.

Newport Fast Light Yellow 3 G is particularly noted for its excellent fastness to light and level dyeing properties.

Newport Direct Fast Blue 4 G L, because of its excellent fastness to light and level dyeing properties, is particularly suitable for use as a self color for the production of bright blues, and in combinations for greens, slates and other mode shades on plushes, upholstery materials, draperies, etc..

Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, will receive bids on June 14 for 32,000 pounds of ethyl-chloride for delivery at various navy yards.

LEADING POTASH PLANTS

An authority on German potash contends that fifteen plants out of the potential 226 shafts in the local industry could cover the current world's potash. Closing all other shafts, preferably without compensation (the law providing, however, for compensation for closed down units) would contribute substantially to lowering production costs. The operation which may be considered as the most productive and capable of most economical operations are:

Proprietary Concern
[Wintershall

Preussische Fiskus
Salzdetfurth
Burbach

Wilhelm Sauer

Sea Products Co., San Francisco, is remodeling the steamer Monterey and when changes are completed the vessel will be one of the most modern whaling vessels on the Pacific Coast.


BERGIUS COAL PROCESS

"A. G. fur Kohlenveredlung und Kohlenverflüssigung," with headquarters at Duisburg, and with initial capital of 5 million marks has been founded. Its purpose is the industrial exploitation of Bergius coal liquification patents in Germany by arrangement with Gesellschaft fur Teerverwertung of Duisburg-Meiderich and I. G. Farbendustrie who are the licensees of these patents in Germany. The first large plant is to be built at Duisburg-Meiderich.

Plant

Wintershall, Kaiseroda, Heiligenrode
Alexandershall, Sachsen-Weimar,
Bischofferode, Bernteroda.
Bleicherode, Vienenburg.
Salzdetfurth, Hattorf.
Two newly opened works in Baden
Province.
Bergmannsegen, Hugo-Hohenfels.

J. J. Connery, advertising manager of Mound City Paint & Color Co., has been made assistant sales manager in charge of all promotional activities, in addition to his duties as advertising manager.



SHOULD a buyer always make his decision to purchase based on Price? or Quality? or Service?

Three good reasons for you to always specify Solvay—you will be certain of surpassing quality and perfect service at a reasonable price.

Solvay Ammonium Chloride	Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Ammonium Bicarbonate	Solvay Snowflake Crystals
Solvay Paradichlorobenzene	(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Sodium Nitrite	Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay 58% Soda Ash	Solvay Cleansing Soda
Dense—Light	Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)	Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda	Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground	Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%
Solvay Caustic Potash Liquor 45%	—75%
	Solvay Benzaldehyde

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Patents

Latest Issues Covering
Chemical Products and
Processes.

TO SECURE COPIES OF PATENTS

U. S., 10c U. S. Patent Office, Washington. British, draft on London, one shilling. British Patent Office, 25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, London. French, one franc, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Paris. German, draft on Berlin, one mark, German Patent Office, Berlin.
Application date appears with each patent.

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1,628,747—Continuous Process of Treating Oils. O. J. Salisbury, Salt Lake City. April 11, 1924.
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1,628,952-3—Zinc Oxide. J. F. Cregan, Pueblo, Colo., assignor, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York. Aug. 12, 1922 and Oct. 25, 1924.

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1,629,004—Molybdenum Trioxide and Tungsten Trioxide. P. Schwarzkopf, Berlin. July 23, 1926.
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1,629,161—Stabilizing Colloidal Systems. W. O. Herrmann and W. Haehnel, Munich, assignors, Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie. July 1, 1926.
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1,629,250—Dichroic Inks. C. Bittinger, Duxbury, Mass. Jan. 3, 1925.
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W. Morse, Long Island City. Aug. 2, 1924.
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BRITISH PATENTS Issued April 21, 1927

26,358—Synthetic Resins. P. Haller, Berne, and H. Kappeler, Basle, Switzerland. Feb. 17, 1927.
266,363—Wood Fillers. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Germany. Feb. 17, 1927.
266,364—Artificial Stone. V. Aerni, Valais, Switzerland. Feb. 17, 1927.
266,374—Puncture Closing Compositions.—T. van Boeckhout, assignor, A. Cordonnier, Brussels. Feb. 19, 1927.
266,378—Urea. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 19, 1927.
266,382-2-Thionaphthalene-2'-Indoindigo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 21, 1927.
266,387—Azo Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 22, 1927.
266,389—Urea Formaldehyde Condensation Products. F. Pollak, Vienna. Sept. 30, 1925.
266,396—Separating Gaseous Mixtures. Naamlooze Vennootschap Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Eindhoven. Holland. Sept. 23, 1925.
266,397—Sulphuric Acid. J. V. Skoglund, New York. Sept. 23, 1925.
266,401—Priming Materials. E. W. Frenkel and A. J. H. Brust, Molkau. Sept. 26, 1925.
266,404—Anthraquinonethiazoles. Cassella & Co., Frankfurt, A. J. Ransford and A. Carpmal, London. Oct. 14, 1925.
266,405 and 410—Methanol. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Oct. 19, 1925, and Oct. 23, 1925.
266,414-5—Citric Acid and Alcohol. A. Fernbach, Paris, J. L. Yuill and Rowntree & Co., Yorks, England. Oct. 26, 1925.
266,437—Metallic Chlorides. F. T. Wohlers, Hasbrouck, Heights, N. J. Nov. 23, 1925.
266,515—Sorting Granular Materials. W. Ross, Surbiton, Surrey. Jan. 28, 1926.
266,524—Porous Plaster. G. O. Case, London. Feb. 3, 1926.
266,533—Pyrazolones. Chemical Works vorm. Sandoz and M. Bieniger, Basle, Switzerland. Feb. 19, 1926.
266,539—Oxindol Derivatives. Chemische Fabrik auf Actien, Berlin. Feb. 27, 1926.
266,561—Azo Dyes. British Dyestuffs Corp., K. H. Saunders and H. Goodwin, Manchester. Apr. 17, 1926.
266,615—Filtering Liquids. R. Powley & Sons Ltd. and M. Powley, Sunderland. Aug. 28, 1926.
266,734—Active Carbon. Chemische Werke Carbon Ges., Ratibor, Germany. Nov. 29, 1926.
266,684—Acetate Acid. Societe Chiquine des Usines du Rhone, Paris. Jan. 19, 1927.
266,689—Purifying Nitrogen and Hydrogen. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, Oslo, Norway. Feb. 2, 1927.
266,691—Bleaching Vegetable Fibers. C. S. Hollander, assignor, Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia. Feb. 8, 1927.

GERMAN PATENTS Issued April 28, 1927

441,612—Dissolving or Leaching Out Highly Heated or Incandescent Masses. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. May 24, 1921.
441,562—Lignite Coal Drier. Purgi Apparatebau Ges. m.b.H., Frankfurt. Dec. 12, 1924.
441,563—Common Salt From Rock Salt. Gerkshaft Burbach and Dr. F. Wienert, Beendorf, Germany. July 11, 1924.
441,73—Barium Carbonate for making pure barium oxide. Rhenania Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken A. G., Berlin. June 19, 1924.
441,747—Catalytic Manufacture of Ethyl Chloride From Ethyl Alcohol. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Feb. 15, 1924.

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Ethyl Oxalate
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441,707.—Saturated and Unsaturated Dialkylamines or Pryidine-3-Carboxylic Acid. Ges. fuer Chemische Industrie in Basel, Basle, Switzerland. Dec. 28, 1924.

441,708.—Phenol-Formaldehyde Condensation Products. A. Regal, Bruenn, Czechoslovakia. May 20, 1925.

441,709.—Benzanthronyl Sulphides. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 28, 1925.

441,748.—Sulphur-Containing Derivatives of the Benzanthrone Series. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Aug. 16, 1924.

441,533.—Chromium Compounds of Dye-stuffs. Ges. fuer Chemische Industrie in Basle, Mar. 12, 1925.

441,586.—Vat Dyes. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. July 5, 1924.

441,587.—Halogenated Products of Perylenetetracarboxylic Acid Imide and derivatives. Kalle & Co., A. G., Biebrich. Oct. 27, 1922.

441,630.—Fixative For Perfumes. J. D. Riedel A. G., Berlin. Jan. 21, 1926.

FRENCH PATENTS Issued April 14, 1927

623,860.—Sulphuric Acid Chamber. M. M. Colombo. Sept. 28, 1926.

623,862.—Vulcanization Accelerators. The Naugatuck Chemical Co. Oct. 2, 1926.

623,908.—Ammonium Carbonate. Rhénania Kunheim Verein Chemischer Fabriken. Oct. 29, 1926.

624,174.—Improving Action of Alkali on Cellulose. Fabrique de Produits Chimiques ci-devant Sandoz. Nov. 6, 1926.

32,030.—Addition to 59,412.—New Cellulose Compounds. L. Lilienfeld. May 29, 1926.

32,056.—Addition to 604,532.—Metallic Oxides and use in making sal ammoniac. Societe d'Etudes Minières et Industrielles. July 6, 1926.

623,911.—Drying and Washing Gels. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Oct. 29, 1926.

623,990.—Decolorizing Carbon. Verein fuer Chemische und Metallurgische Produktion. Nov. 2, 1926.

624,173.—Vat Dyes of Anthraquinone Series. L. Cassella & Co. Nov. 6, 1926.

624,183.—Nitro Aminobenzoylorthobenzoic Acid. The Newport Co. Nov. 6, 1926.

623,988.—Improvement in Soap Making. H. D. W. Shou. Nov. 2, 1926.

624,010.—Humidifying, Emulsifying, Solvent Preparations. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Nov. 3, 1926.

623,983.—Artificial Resins. The British Cyanides Co. Nov. 2, 1926.

624,055.—Filter. P. Lachrotte. Nov. 4, 1926.

624,071.—Vertical Washer For Gases and Vapors. Compagnie pour la Fabrication des Compteurs et Material d'Usines a Gaz. Nov. 4, 1926.

624,127.—Tar Extractor and Condenser for gas. J. Rongier. Nov. 5, 1926.

624,145.—Gas Purifier. E. Brodeur. Nov. 3, 1926.

32,033.—Addition to 599,324.—Porous Body For Diaphragms, etc. J. Muller. June 10, 1926.

32,038.—Addition to 614,535.—Tanning Agent. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. June 28, 1926.

American Section, Society of Chemical Industry, has elected officers for 1927 and 1928 as follows: Chairman, Dr. L. V. Redman; secretary, Dr. F. D. Snell; treasurer, Mr. F. C. R. Hemingway; Members of the Executive Committee: Dr. James Kendall, Mr. Irving Hochstetter, Dr. Herbert R. Moody, Dr. D. D. Jackson.

Potash Importing Corp., Baltimore office, which looks after the distribution of the German potash imported into this country, will be moved from the Citizens' National Bank Building, Light and Redwood st., to Garrett Building, South and Redwood sts.

GERMAN FERTILIZERS

German trust's fertilizer works are fully occupied, and are being enlarged to supply demand for twelve varieties of synthetic nitrate fertilizers where there were two before. Demand for synthetic nitrates, they say, has kept up despite lower Chilean nitrate prices. They have had success with new composite fertilizers, especially two saltpeter products, Leunasaltpeter and Kalksaltpeter. The annual report said: "Demand for these has been so great this year (1927) that reserve stocks have been sold out. Import and export demand 1926-27 is up 20%." They say the other composite fertilizer, Nitrophoska, is doing very well. Dr. Bosch is giving his personal attention to the development of the Leuna liquefaction of coal. A more intensive production of synthetic fertilizers has been undertaken. The I. G. is said to be making further economies in the dyestuffs branch.

Directors of Glidden Co. have omitted the quarterly dividend of 50c a share on the common stock due at a meeting in Cleveland, May 18, but declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 3/4% on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Howard W. Ambruster's suit against Sherwin-Williams Co., for \$24,000 in commissions and salary, claimed to be due under contract for services in 1921, will come up for trial next month in the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland.

New Jersey Zinc Co. has declared an extra dividend of 2%, payable July 9 to holders of record June 20.

Mt. Shasta Silica Co. will build a plant at Pitthree, Cal., near Redding, at an estimated cost of \$45,000.

NEW STOCK LISTINGS

National Lead Co. temporary certificates for \$24,367,600 seven per cent cumulative class T preferred stock and \$10,327,700 six per cent cumulative class B preferred stock have been listed by the New York Stock Exchange. Other stocks admitted to trading are: Ten year sinking fund 7 per cent gold debenture bonds (due 1937) of the Italian fertilizer company known as Montecatini Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria ed Agricola. By-Products Coke Corp's. \$4,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds, series A, 5 1/2 per cent (due 1945).

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STANDARD CHEMICAL

Standard Chemical Co. of Montreal has greatly improved its position during the fiscal year ended March 31st. The financial statement shows profits of \$194,979 compared with \$34,835 in the previous year, an increase in the twelve months of \$160,144. Net profits after deductions for the payment of interest and depreciation, is \$4,676. Two additional plants were dismantled during the year thus greatly reducing the carrying charges, and bringing the remaining factories more in line with requirements of the market. Progress of the company is indicated by the fact that net profits of the past year of \$4,676 are to be set against a loss of \$73,580 in the previous year, and a loss of \$270,478 two years ago. The lumber operations have been considerably extended and a ready market has been found for the manufactured product at profitable prices.

JAPAN EXPORTS UP

An analysis of the Japanese export trade in ten important industrial chemicals during the past three years reveals that in the aggregate the trade is gradually expanding. The outstanding items showing increases are iodine and potassium iodide. Sodium sulphide continues to be the most important item from both a quantity and value viewpoint but the trade in this commodity declined during 1926 as compared with 1925.

	1926 Short tons	1925 Short tons
Glue	1,210	1,106
Sulphur	4,486	4,530
Iodine	32	15
Sulphuric acid	5,593	5,220
Nitric acid	2,253	1,732
Sodium sulphide	5,794	6,272
Potassium iodide	19	12
Potassium chlorate	822	558
Bleaching powder	2,880	2,796
Calcium carbide	2,031	2,145

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has distributed to interested parties a leather-bound loose-leaf hand book on nitrocellulose, giving the important characteristics of that material along with methods of testing it. The information contained in the book is the result of years of study and experimentation by Hercules Powder Co. It is the plan of the company to distribute additional pages for the book as further reliable information becomes available.

Cook Paint & Varnish Co., Kansas City, has announced the leasing of Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Co. plant in St. Louis.

CARBON BLACK

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Carbon black, which comprises about 10 per cent of the weight of the hundred million automobile tires in the United States, is produced by approximately sixty plants located in eight States, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. Production is at the rate of nearly two hundred million pounds per year. The carbon black industry owes its early existence to the printing press, but its recent growth and present economic status is due to the rubber industry. The tire trade uses 35 per cent of all the rubber consumed in the United States.

Production of carbon black in 1925 amounted to 177,417,000 pounds. Exports in 1926 amounted to approximately 39,210,000 pounds, having a value of \$3,622,000.

The carbon black industry, if it remains dependent on natural gas, will probably always be a nomadic westward-moving industry, but with three bright "stars" to follow—the presence of much unutilized gas in Texas and the Rocky Mountain district; the possibility that technology will reveal means to obtain higher yields.

COAL TAR ACIDS

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 1-March imports of coal tar acids amounted to 230 pounds valued at \$301.00, and imports of "other intermediate" products totaled 248,059 pounds, valued at \$147,412. During March 7,519,746 gallons of creosote oil were imported, valued at \$1,164,459 and "all other coal tar crudes" imported during the month were valued at \$105,269.

In February a power alcohol distillery was opened at Plane Creek, Sarina, near Mackay, Queensland. The full working capacity of the distillery is stated to be 20,000 gallons per week, which will be distilled from molasses, cassava, and other vegetable crops. The manufacturers claim that the power alcohol sold may be used in automobiles in the place of gasoline with very little alteration.

Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, has declared an initial dividend of 75 cents on its new stock payable June 27 to stock of record June 17. This is the first dividend on the stock since the stock was split two for one and the 20% stock dividend was declared. Previously old stock paid dividends of \$1.50 quarterly.

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MODERN Chemical Plant, centrally located in New York State, equipped to package, carton and label boxes, bottles and cans, would like to hear from inventor, promoters, or concerns who are desirous of having some or all of their chemical merchandise compounded, packaged or shipped. Box 642, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Soap factory in New Jersey fully equipped, almost new, manufacturing textile and laundry soap, two-story building, steam and electric power, good labor conditions, on account of other interests can be bought at a very attractive price. Splendid opportunity for experienced practical man. Box 645, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Situation Wanted

CHIEF CHEMIST—15 years' experience foods, drugs, oil, water, gas, including plant control, production, research; good references, seeks connection. Box 703, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

GERMAN, twenty-five, university graduate, speaking English, German and French, now in executive position with importing chemical concern, desires connection with responsible firm only. Good knowledge of chemistry and experience in selling industrial chemicals. Best references furnished. Confidence assured and required. Box 702, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE—Complete files of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, unbound, \$5.00 a volume.

CHEMISTS (2), several years' experience commercial consulting work; creative and exclusive ability plus intelligent and diligent application. Box 630, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST, Ph.D., organic, 15 years research, production and business experience, formerly Bureau of Standards; technical proficiency with understanding commercial aspects involved; references. Box 615, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Help Wanted

SALESMAN WANTED: An old established chemical manufacturing firm has an opening for a young salesman, single, in one of their important branch offices in the Middle-west. Position offers opportunity for connection with a growing and aggressive organization. Please give full information regarding education, experience, and salary expected. Address Box 705, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: An executive and sales manager by an aggressive company manufacturing a good line of wool and cotton dyes and dyeing specialties. For the man who has a successful record this is an opportunity for the future. Good salary offered. Box 706, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST WANTED for work in small testing laboratory in New Jersey. Experience in Coal Tar desired. Reply fully, giving age, experience, references, salary, etc. to Box 708, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A prominent manufacturer desires to get in touch with an engineer who is familiar with most modern practise in manufacture of Carbon Bisulphide, and who is able to design the plant and supervise the start of operation. Box 712, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT TO SALESMANAGER: Wanted by a prominent manufacturer of Solvents young man of unusual ability and initiative, qualified by experience to assist a busy executive in developing sales. Excellent opportunity for right man. To receive attention state full details in confidence. Address BOX 709, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—young chemist by well established firm of dyestuffs manufacturers. Must be college graduate. Good opportunity for ambitious man. BOX 710, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Man to handle sales of Red Oil, Stearic Acid, and Glycerine. Very good opportunity for right man. Would prefer a man who has experience along this line. Box 707, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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WANTED—Technical Sodium Stearate (Powder preferred) in ton lots, on contract if desired. Quote prices and submit small samples. Also interested in Coumarone and Indene-Resin, (domestic products). P. O. Box 11, Station A, Berkeley, Calif.

Miscellaneous

ANILINE DYES

We will buy odd lots of acid, basic or alizarine dyestuffs. Send samples and prices to S. N. Cummings, 799 Greenwich street, New York City.

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WANTED—Manufacturing facilities for synthetic compounds on payment for work done basis. Small dyestuff plant near New York, having refrigerating machinery, would be suitable. Box 641, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

AUSTRALIA—We desire to represent American chemical manufacturers in this country. Highest references exchanged. David H. Davis, Richmond House, 154 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

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The car is fitted with handles made with Tin Oxide, Feldspar and Zinc Oxide, while the car windows were manufactured with the aid of Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Antimony Oxide and Feldspar.

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